# NEW SOIL URGED FOR CUCUMBERS

### Certain Diseases That Affect Vines Live Over From Year to Next in Ground.

### ROTATION MADE ADVISABLE

**"White Pickle" Believed to Be Caused by a Virus and Is Spread by Striped Beetles—Spraying of Vines Is Favored.**

Certain diseases that affect cucumbers live over from one year to the next in the soil, investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture shows. A transfer to new soil each year in addition to seed treatment and spraying of the vine is found advisable to effect their control.

The ornamental wild cucumber vine is a factor in over-wintering and spreading cucumber mosaic or "white pickle," one of the most serious diseases. Mosaic cucumber fruits are often deformed, mottled with green and yellow, and have numerous large dark green warts. The leaves turn yellow and die, leaving stretches of white stalks.

Disease does not live in the soil, but is believed to be caused by a virus which lives over winter in the wild cucumber seed and is spread by striped beetles. The cucumber beetles feed first on the diseased wild plants in the spring and then fly to the cucumber fields. The eradication of the wild cucumber is therefore recommended.

**Cause of Downy Mildew.**

Downy mildew is prevalent in the eastern, southern, and to some extent in the North Central states, west of Illinois. It is caused by a fungous parasite, and can be checked by timely and thorough spraying with 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.

Angular leaf spot or leaf blight is caused by a bacterial parasite and is carried by the seed. It can be combated best by treating the seed in a 1-1,000 corrosive sublimate solution, washing them in running water afterwards and drying immediately. Directions will be sent on application to the department. The disease may live over in the soil to a slight extent, making rotation advisable.

Cucumber anthracnose, recognized by brown dead spots on leaves and sunken areas on the stems and fruits is a fungous disease, which lives over winter in the soil and probably on the seed. Seed treatment and rotation are recommended.

**Scab Is Fungous Disease.**

Cucumber scab is another fungous disease, known also as spot rot and pickle spot, which occurs mainly in the northern cucumber-growing sections. Stem and leaves are attacked, but it is most noticeable on the fruit. The disease lives over in the soil, and crop rotation is recommended.

Bacterial wilt is caused by bacteria which live in and clog the water-carrying vessels of the plants and causes them to die. The disease is

Long Green Cucumber.

carried over winter and spread chiefly by striped cucumber beetles. It may be somewhat checked by pulling and burning or burying all wilted plants as soon as they appear and by spraying with 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead (four parts), the spray acting as a repellant and poison to the beetles.

## DISEASE CAUSE OF LODGING

**Corn Afflicted With Root Ailment Goes Down in Slight Storm—Poor Seed Blamed.**

One reason corn lodges so badly is that the corn is afflicted with a root disease which causes it to go down even in a slight storm. Experiments have shown that this disease is transmitted at least partly through the seed. The United States Department of Agriculture urges that seed be field-selected from healthy stalks.

## HIGHEST PRICES FOR WHEAT

**Farmers of North Atlantic States Received More Than Those of the Other Sections.**

North Atlantic farmers received more for their wheat per bushel by ten-year averages, than those of the other sections of the country from 1866-1875 to 1886-1895, after which they held second place and the highest prices went to the South Atlantic farmers.

## EFFICIENCY OF COTTON DUCK

**Material Made More Serviceable by Simple Methods of Waterproofing and Mildew Proofing.**

Life of cotton duck, used for protecting farm machinery, sacked grain, market fruits, field crops, etc., may be prolonged and the cloth made more serviceable by simple methods of waterproofing and mildew proofing worked out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

## IMMENSE DAMAGE BY INSECTS

**Shade Trees and Ornamental Shrubs Injured to Extent of Ten Million Dollars Annually.**

Shade trees and ornamental shrubs in the United States represent a value of one billion dollars, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten million dollars damage is done annually by shade-tree insects.

# PROCESS OF GRADING UP ALL SCRUB HERDS

### Resemblance of Purebred Sire Within Three Generations.

**Under Skillful Management and Breeding Former Poor Stock Is Graded Up Within Comparatively Short Space of Time.**

Once the use of purebred sires has become general throughout the country the process of grading up will be rapid. Many experiments and practical experience show that within three generations most of the individuals in the scrub herd headed by a good purebred sire resemble purebred animals in appearance. In a few more generations under skillful breeding and management, the former scrub stock is graded up to so great an extent that for production of meat and other animal products they are practically as useful as purebreds. The chief difference between a high-grade animal and a purebred is in the value for

Beef Cows, the Product of Proper Breeding.

breeding purposes. Only the latter can be used in producing purebred breeding stock. Moreover, only purebreds are eligible to registration in the different purebred associations.

The Department of Agriculture, through its co-operative state agencies, is prepared to supply stock raisers with printed information that tells in popular language the best animal breeding methods and the advantages to be derived from their use. In addition the department furnishes an emblem of recognition, suitable for display, to every farmer who agrees to use only purebred sires and to co-operate in other ways in the better live stock effort. To obtain the emblem the farmer or breeder is asked to fill out a simple blank showing the number and kind of stock he possesses and also to declare that all his male breeding animals are purebred.

## TREATMENT FOR IMPACTION

**Affected Animals Should Be Given Purgatives and See That Temperature Does Not Rise.**

Impaction is a common condition in mature show cattle, says the Hereford Journal. This condition may be observed in young cattle and even calves, but is unusual in them. The cause of impaction generally is traceable to the feeding of too much dry, bulky food. Such cases are most commonly observed in cattle that have consumed large quantities of hay with little grain. Occasionally animals become impacted because of the fact that they drink insufficient water. Cattle affected with impaction appear less bright than normal. There is little or no passage of fecal matter, and should any be passed it will be dry and hard. The animals generally eat little, if at all, and usually have little desire for water. These cases require careful treatment and the caretaker should be patient, for considerable time usually is necessary before the animal completely recovers. The affected animals should be given purgatives, and particular care should be exercised to see that they have no rise of temperature, which is indicative of inflammation of the bowels. It is always advisable in these cases to call in a good competent veterinarian.

## TOMATO SEEDS ARE WASTED

**Can Be Converted Into an Edible Oil and a Press Cake or Meal for Live Stock Feed.**

From 1,000 to 2,000 tons of tomato seeds go to waste each year in the big pulping plants east of the Mississippi river. Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that they can be profitably recovered and converted into an edible oil and a press cake or meal for stock feed, with a gross return of more than $85,000 and a net of about $35,000. Plants would operate two months a year on tomato seeds and might be used for grape and pumpkin seeds in addition, reducing the overhead.

## EXERCISE IS OF IMPORTANCE

**Necessary for Health of Brood Sow as Well as for Production of Strong Litter.**

Make the sow take exercise; this is necessary for her own health as well as for the production of a strong litter. Shut her out of her pen during the middle of the day and feed her some distance from her sleeping quarters.

## PRICES RECEIVED FOR CORN

**Rocky Mountain and Pacific States Held Record From 1866-1875 to 1896-1905.**

Corn prices at the farms of producers have been highest in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states in averages of periods of years, from 1866-1875 to 1896-1905, after which the highest place has been held by the South Atlantic farmers.

**Full Crops at Night.**

Fowls should have empty crops in the morning, and the crops should never be quite full until it is time to go to roost at night.

**Right Amount of Tankage.**

In practically all feeding experiments with hogs it has been determined that from 8 to 10 per cent of tankage is about the right proportion.

**Good All-Around Breed.**

The Pekin duck is a good all-around breed and when it is considered that a good income can be derived from the feathers, this is quite an item.

Any farmer who can raise a few head of live stock can well afford to finish them for market.

# THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, $2.07½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $2.07½; No. 2 red garlicky, spot, $1.94¼; November, $1.94¼; December, $1.95¼; January, $1.97.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is quotable at $1.07 per bushel asked for No. 2 or better.

Cob corn is quotable at $4.25 to $4.40 per barrel for carloads prime new yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 62; No. 4 white, 60.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, $1.73 per bushel; bag lots of nearby rye, as to quality, $1.75@1.85.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $32.50@33; standard timothy, $32@32.50; No. 2 timothy, $31@31.50; No. 3 timothy, $25@27; No. 1 light clover mixed, $29@29.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $27@28; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $24@26; No. 1 clover, $25@26; No. 2 clover, $22@24; sample hay, $18@23.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14.50@15; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, West Separator, extra, 64@65c; do, firsts, 62@63; West prints, ½-pound, extras, 65@66; do, firsts, 63@64; West prints, 1 pound, extras, 65@66; do, firsts, 63@64; nearby creamery, extras, 55@56; do, firsts, 53@54; dairy prints, extras, 33 34; do, firsts, 32@33; Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, store-packed, firsts, 28@29.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 78c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 78; Western (Ohio), firsts, 78; West Virginia, firsts, 74; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 72.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, smooth, per pound, 28c; do, staggy, poor, per pound, 25@26; old roosters, pound, 20; old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 23; do, small, pound, 25@26; white leghorn hens, pound, 26; young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, 26; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 27@28; white pekins, young, pound, 30; puddle, 4 pounds and over, pound, 27@28; do, smaller, poor, pound, 24@26; turkeys, choice, heavy, pound, 42@43; geese, Maryland and Virginia, fat, heavy, pound, 32@35; Southern and Western, pound, 28@30.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.75@2; do, Jersey, per 150-pound sack, $2.75@3; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1.50@1.60; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, new, $3@3.50; do, yellow, Anne Arundel, per barrel, $3.50@4; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $3@3.50; do, native, per basket, 50@60c; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $2.50@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.09¾, spot, c. i. f. track, New York; and No. 2 mixed durum, 02.09¾, c. i. f., to arrive New York, 10-day shipment.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.04¼ and No. 2, mixed, $1.02¾, c. i. f.

Oats—No. 1, white, 63½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 65½@66c; creamery, extras (92 score), 65; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 49@63; packing stocks, current make, No. 1, 33.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 83@85c; fresh gathered, firsts, 77@81; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, first to extras, 92@$1.08; State Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 90@93; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 77@88.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 24@25½; State, whole milk flats, current make, specials, 24@25; do, average run, 22½@23½; State, whole milk, twins, held, specials, 27½@28; do, average run, 24@25.

Dressed Poultry — Western broilers fresh, 30@35; fowls, fresh, 26@41; turkeys, 43@54.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $2.09@2.14; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $1.95@2.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, $1.12@1.14.

Oats—No. 2 white, 65@65½c; No. 3 white, 64@64½.

Butter—Western creamery extra, 66c; nearby prints fancy, 75@77.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 82@84c; do, current receipts, 80; Western extra firsts, 82@84; do, firsts, 77@80; fancy selected packed, 93@94.

Cheese—New York whole milk, fancy flat, held, 37½@38½; common to good, 25@27; current make, 24½@25½; do, common to good, 22@24; long horn held, 27@28½; do, fresh, 27@27½; single daisies held, 27@28; do, fresh, 26½@27.

## LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Top steers, $16.50; bulk native, $9@12.75; bulk native, $9@12.75; bulk Westerns, $7.25@8.50; butcher cows mostly $4.75@6.75; canners steady at $3@3.50; bulls lower; bolognas mostly $4.65@5.35; veal calves steady; bulk good and choice, $14@15; stockers and feeders in better country demand at Tuesday's bottom price; bulk, $5@9.

Hogs—Bulk of sales, $12.25@12.85; pigs 25c higher; bulk desirable 100 to 130 pound pigs, $12.85@13.

Sheep—Choice fed Westerns and natives, $12; bulk natives, $11@11.50; fat sheep fully 25c lower; top ewes, $5.25; bulk native ewes, $4.50@5; feeders slow and weak.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, heavy and light yorkers and pigs, $13.30@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $8; top lambs, $13.

Calves—Top, $18.

**Chatting by Wire.**

"Was it love at first sight with you?"

"No, I made love to my wife for a year before I got a chance to meet her."

"Heh!"

"She was a telephone girl."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**German Guns in British Palace.**

Two captured German guns have been placed in the grounds of Buckingham palace by order of King George.

# HATS OF THE DAY

### Headgear Is Picturesque, but Not Decidedly Novel.

**Widest Departure From Season's Styles Is Small Model Which Suggests Spanish Headdress.**

Whether it is the hats that decide the type of costume to be worn or whether it is the costume which determines the fashion of the hat is a mooted question. If it is the hats that are the forerunners of the season's fashions, asserts a fashion authority, then we need expect no very striking new modes.

The hats are picturesque, charming in line, and very becoming, but they are not decidedly novel. The widest departure from the season's styles is a small hat which suggests the Spanish headdress. A representative model of this type has a comb of black velvet, high in the back, with tiny yellow buttercups growing over it. Of course there is a frill of black lace and a short lace veil in mantilla effect.

Drooping plumage promises to be more popular as a trimming than the more erect angles. A very chic model of this type is a black panne velvet toque trimmed with glycerined ostrich feathers in nasturtium shades sweeping off at one side.

Lace veils hold a prominent place.

Fur is used in many amusing ways for trimming. Fur bows placed at unusual angles are by no means the least striking.

All the toque shapes, large and small ones, will be very good for the season. A smart example of the smaller toque is made of black velvet and embroidered with melon seeds of cut steel and with bits of branched red coral.

Feathers of all kinds are lavishly used, but burnt ostrich is the favorite.

Among the new trimmings are horse's hair and elephant's whiskers,

Veil Drapery of Black Chantilly Lace Held in Place by a Bit of Silver Braid.

which are being used in the manufacture of imitation aigrettes.

Black velvet is by far the most popular hat fabric.

## TO BE WORN AROUND THROAT

**Silver, Pearl and Ivory Decorations Are Used for Wonderful New Necklace.**

Three lovely things there are to wear around your throat—the first of silver, the second of pearl and the third of ivory, finely carved! Sounds like the sleeping beauty's birthday presents or a charm for perpetual youth. Here's a close-up of the three wonderful new necklaces.

The tiniest and daintiest of little round sterling silver beads are polished to a high luster and strung very close together. Five or six of these strands with ends caught in a jeweled clasp form a necklace of surprising brilliancy. To be common but honest, they "sure do make a show" and look several times their real cost, which is not expensive.

For evening wear, such a necklace is quite as rich and more distinctive than the everlasting strand of pearls. But if you're a pearl worshiper, don't let us turn your faith. Rejoice in a narrow black neck ribbon with ends weighted by shining tassels of seed pearls. An elaborate mounting of brilliants joins the ribbon to the tassels and little slides of brilliants set in white gold slip all around the ribbon up and down.

The third offering also depends on a black ribbon, or more cleverly on a fine black cord. It's an exquisitely carved medallion of creamy ivory—a budding chrysanthemum or a full opened rose. These medallions are about the size of a silver dollar and form a very catchy little encore to last winter's penchant for carved ivory beads.

**Fashionable Combination.**

Metal brocade and navy blue serge make a fashionable combination.

## TAILLLEUR WITH HIGH COLLAR

A collar that turns into the jauntiest scarf imaginable makes this well-tailored suit very smart. The material is ribbed wool velours in Siberian squirrel gray.

# Clothes of French Tots

**Plaid Frocks Favorite for Both the Little Men and the Little Women.**

French children today are as attractively and rationally dressed as any children in the world, says Vogue. This year the little girl's frocks are widened at the hips in various Eighteenth-century fashions, or they have the full gathered skirts and basques of the middle of the last century. Children are wearing Roumanian, Czechoslovak and Jugo-Slav embroideries without having to bother their heads about the geographical positions or political aims of these complicated countries. Their elders have adopted scarab and lotus embroidery, with swinging girdles tied low about the hips and vague gandouras draping their shoulders and the little people follow suit. Their diminutive frocks are edged with symbols of the greatness of old Egypt, while bright colored wraps of crepe de chine cover their little tunic frocks, which are too classic in form to be worn with conventional coats and mantles.

Plaid frocks and coats play their part in the wardrobes of both little men and little women; the latter may have plaited skirts with tunic blouses of natural colored tussur, sometimes embroidered in bright colors, or of glazed satin or silk jersey. Plain blue serge kilts are also worn with these gay blouses, which are sometimes of knitted wool in brilliant shades of red, blue, green or yellow. Yellow is a favorite for children's clothes at present and, contrary to tradition, it proves becoming even to blondes, if their complexions are not too pale.

## FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Fall millinery is distinctly feathered.

Wood color is a favorite fall shade.

The three-piece costume will be a favorite.

Paris uses gay and novel fabrics for wraps.

Among the very newest dressy suits now being brought out, a leaning to cape coats is in evidence.

Couture, a golden brown autumn leaf which has a hint of red, rust and topaz, which resembles the stone of that name, are all attractive fall shades.

Fine white lawn caps are worn by babies the year through, inner linings of padded silk or soft wool being supplied for the protection of the head during the cold months.

There are many models for evening wear composed of white and black velvet, and among these is a present fancy for appliqueing figures of the black velvet to the snowy background.

Winter fashions in footwear indicate that the smartest models will be of a conservative type, conforming to the lines of the foot, without the exaggerated pointed or round toe of some seasons in the past.

**Low-Shoulder Arm-Hole.**

The low-shoulder arm-hole is used

# Now Almost Staple Style

**Plaid Skirt With Plain Jacket, Coat or Overblouse, Affords Smart and Serviceable Outfit.**

A type of out-of-door costume that has held sway for so many seasons that it has now become a "staple" style is the plaid skirt with plain jacket, coat or overblouse. Sometimes the coat or jacket is absolutely untrimmed so that it bears no definite relationship to the plaid skirt. Just as frequently the coat is equipped with collar, cuffs, pocket facings and perhaps a belt of the plaid.

A woman will frequently possess a suit coat or jacket that shows but little wear, while the skirt meant to accompany it is frayed and out of date as to style line. It is possible to use such a coat and give it a new lease of life by selecting a smart plaid separate skirt to go with it, buying enough of the plaid material of which the skirt is made to make collar, cuffs, etc., for the last season jacket.

Such a suit will be smart and serviceable for a girl of school age. It is equally suitable for sports or utility wear for a woman of any age. The term "sports apparel" is not interpreted literally, as a glance any day at the pedestrians on any fashionable thoroughfare during the morning hours will prove. About as many sport suits are worn for shopping as appear on the golf links.

**Hat Fabrics.**

The larger hats are of duvetyn faille and are trimmed with feathers or wild flowers of an unusual material, such as kid. The embroidered hats which have been so popular are passing. When the small hat is worn, the small feather toques will hold first place. The hat of medium size but with a somewhat higher crown and brim dreeping slightly, trimmed in a simple fashion and made of a fabric which harmonizes with the dress or suit, will be a great favorite of the season.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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## LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 28

### HOW JESUS THE KING WAS RECEIVED.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 11 and 12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11:28.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 7:18-35; 10:13-15, 21, 22; 11:14-26, 29, 32.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Kind Deeds of Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Friends and Enemies of Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Choosing Jesus as Our Teacher.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Response of Men to the Ministry of Jesus.

The teacher should keep in mind the progress of thought in Matthew and present these lessons accordingly. In chapters 5 to 7 we have the laws of the kingdom; chapters 8 and 9, the mighty works to demonstrate the King's ability to administer the affairs of the kingdom; chapter 10, the propagation of the kingdom through the sending forth of the twelve; chapters 11 and 12, how the kingdom was received.

**I. Four Classes of Hearers (ch. 11).**

1. Perplexed hearers like John the Baptist (11:2-11). John believed that Jesus was the Christ (v. 2), but was somewhat perplexed as to the manner of the establishment of the kingdom. In the Old Testament predictions there were two lines in the Messianic prophecies; the one set forth Christ as the suffering one, as in Isaiah 53, and the other, as the invincible Conqueror, as in Isaiah 63. Indeed, in Isaiah 60:1, 2 we have the two advents in one view (see Matt. 3:10-12). He said that the ax is laid unto the root of the trees and that there was to be a separation of the chaff from the wheat and a burning of the chaff, but now the King was occupied merely with the opening of the eyes of the blind, etc. John saw Christ as the one who would remove the sins of the people by the shedding of his blood (John 1:29), but he failed to see the interval between the time of his sufferings and the time of his triumph. Since this interval between the first and second comings—the nature of the age in which we live—was not known until Christ revealed it in the parables of the thirteenth chapter, we do not wonder at John's perplexity. John's faith was not failing him, neither did he send this deputation to Jesus for the sake of his disciples. He was a true prophet and a faithful man, but he was perplexed.

2. Violent hearers (11:12-19). These were willing to receive the kingdom according to their own way, but were unwilling to conform to its laws. They seized it with violent hands. Christ told them that before the preaching of John the Baptist, the prophets and the law were the sources of ascertaining the Divine will, and that if they would receive John, he would be the Elijah to lead them into the kingdom age. Elijah is to appear immediately before the coming of Christ in judgment (Mal. 4:5, 6), and direct the hearts of the people to the King. Their ears were closed to everything but their own carnality. They would not repent when called upon to repent by John, nor rejoice when called upon by Christ to rejoice (vv. 17-19).

3. The stout-hearted unbelievers (11:20-24). In Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum, Christ had done most of his mighty works, but the people deliberately set their hearts against him and his message. It was not for lack of knowledge and opportunity that they were unsaved, but for their purposeful rejection of Christ. Tyre and Sidon, Sodom and Gomorrah were filled with immoral profligates and idolaters, but they will be more tolerably dealt with in the day of judgment than those who wilfully reject Christ.

4. Hearers who are babes in spirit (11:25-30). There were some among those who heard Jesus with childlike faith, who believed that Christ was the Messiah, and they opened their hearts to receive him. Christ invites those who have the babe-like spirit to come to him, and to all who come to him and receive him he gives rest.

**II. The Antagonism of the Kingdom. (ch. 12).**

In chapter 11 we saw the shameful indifference of the Jews to their King. In this chapter we see positive and bitter antagonism manifesting itself against him. They are not only without a heart for him, but do their best to destroy him. The immediate occasion of their wicked determination was Christ's relation to the Sabbath. Because the hungry disciples plucked corn and Jesus healed the withered hand on the Sabbath day, they sought to destroy him. They accused him of being in league with the Devil. Jesus with unanswerable logic showed them that they had blasphemed against the Holy Ghost, and were therefore guilty of an unpardonable sin. They did not deny the miracle but sought to account for it without owning him as the Messiah.

**Joy of the Missionary.**

How little does even the church, much less the crowd of self-centered Christians and the world, know of the travail and joy of the missionary! The real romance of missions is not yet written, and never will be, because God's greatest works are like the diamond and the dew—perfected in the secret places of the Most High—and await the great day to reveal them.—Bishop Ridley in "Snapshots From the North Pacific."

**All Things Will Be Easy.**

If God's spirit abide with thee all things will be easy from the spirit and love, for there is nothing that makes the soul so courageous and venturesome for anything as a good hope.—St. Chrysostom.

**Post Holds Memorial Services.**

In honor of the twenty-two men of Tampa, Fla., who lost their lives when the U. S. S. Tampa was torpedoed in Bristol Channel, memorial services were held recently by the U. S. S. Tampa Post of the American Legion. The services took place on the second anniversary of the tragedy and a submarine chaser, lying at the Tampa Bay docks during the ceremonies carried its flag at half mast as a tribute to the dead.


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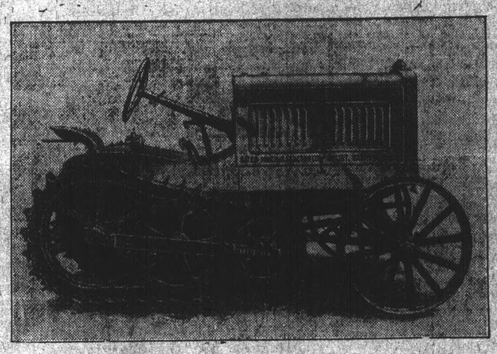
# Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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